

SACRAMENTO SUNDAY UNION.

VOLUME 1.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1890.

NUMBER 53.

THE DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING AND THINKING AND SAYING.

An Olla Podrida Prepared and Arranged by One of Them for the Sunday Union.

WORK AND HOBBIES.
Never give up the world, except on moving.
What if you fall? Work away still.
It is better to be ever hoping and climbing.
Though you never get to the top of the hill.
Never give up in a wise, honest purpose,
Even though it may be slow and wearisome.
Success may be waiting close by in the shadows.
Fire grows every year for hands that can spin.
Never give up with a future before you;
Though to your eyes it looks cold and gray,
Somewhere the darkness will turn into sunlight.
Keep trusting to-morrow will be a bright day.

COOKING SCHOOLS.

Miss Anna Barrows, of the North Bennet Industrial School, has made such a success of cooking as an industrial force, as well as an industrial activity, that her work deserves study and demands the respect of the most devout student of pedagogy, as well as of specialists. To spend a half-day with her class is to know how completely she aims at the full development of the child's activities, rather than merely to teach the art of cooking. She has, during the week, nearly 200 pupils in classes of about twenty each. These children are from the first classes of the neighboring public grammar schools. They have one lesson a week for the year. The work is not compulsory, other than that after a pupil has started in the work he must continue, unless for some special reason the parents request his discontinuation.

The room is fitted up like a chemical laboratory, each desk being supplied with the necessary utensils and a gas-burner (which is used for all cooking except baking), refrigerator, range, dining-table, blackboards and well-filled closets. The outfit of each pupil is complete. The room is large enough, the chairs well-arranged occupying about half the room. A quarter of a bushel hangs upon the wall, and although made of paper and plaster, the coloring and shape are so perfect that marketmen are deceived. The text-book of the class is "The Boston School of Cooking," Kitchen Text-Book," of 240 pages, by Mrs. A. Lincoln. But while she does not have this book, Miss Barrows has published a series of cards giving the essentials of each lesson.

THE FIRST LESSON.

Is on building a fire, and the pupils learn that all drafts and dampers are built on the law that hot air rises; all various drafts are taught, and a reason given for everything. Personal neatness is demanded from each pupil. The hands are carefully washed at the beginning of the lesson, and all dirt and grime removed. The lesson of the previous day is reviewed and the principles especially emphasized. They then work in groups, and the lesson closed in reading from Mrs. Lincoln's book of the lessons for the previous and following day. This reading is one of the most interesting exercises, and is intelligent as one often hears under the most favorable circumstances. There would be no difficulty in getting had they a literary theme, neither would they have read a story with the same interest; but they were genuinely interested in the reading of these pages.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

The *Republique Francaise* gives a long account of a learned soul, that comes when old, given to talk or rather his paper to whom when properly dressed, who from his bear-skin coat to the circus where he is exhibited, but strangely enough insists on riding in a carriage with it rains.

Few people know the great Chancellor Bismarck and his ancestors got their name from the country in which the materials used come—especially the climatic influences, character of inhabitants as well as vegetation. After geography, language and history, the next comes the daily practice of distillation. These receipts are written on blackboards, as well as in note-books. These are not always taken from the book, but are made up from what they have actually done. The cooking class also furnishes the best opportunity for work in numbers. It makes little difference whether a child is born in an English public school, he rarely knows enough to divide a receipt by 2. A combination which has perplexed many a student well up in text-book arithmetic is the receipt calling for one and one-half cups of milk with directions to use one half. The milk in these classes is to teach

HYGIENIC COOKERY,

But Miss Barrows is to means a crank in the kitchen. Girls will rarely learn these things at home, because they have tradition and superstition so strong to hold as in the kitchen. People talk about luck in cooking who would scorn the idea in any other branch of business. Direction in cooking is economic, scientific and sanitary, and is not extravagant or epicurean.

No other branch will henceforth be more popular than the one in which the pivot is the upon which the tempo, and labor questions revolve. Wholesale, well-cooked food, and the better use of money will solve many a problem.

Nothing is more significant of the social condition of a people than the training of its girls in domestic life. In Germany the children of the middle class, and the sons and the small shop-keeper learn alike to cook, to sweep, and to keep house. After the training in books is over, Fraulein Lena and her Royal Highness Princess Sophie both begin their home education.

There are establishments where they take by the year, as in a boarding school. In Germany the houses are clean, and polish glass and silverware; in another they cook meals; in another they have a thorough housekeeper, and spend the time before marriage in laying in enormous stores of provisions and napery for future home.

In France a girl begins at twelve years to take part in the household duties. Being her mother's constant companion, she is the mistress of close, tight economy which prevails in all French families. If there be two sticks of wood burning on the hearth, they are pulled apart when the family leave the room, even for half an hour, and the brands are saved.

English girls of the educated classes are taught to sew, and to mend, and to prepare in culinary art, but they are early taught to share in the care of the poor around them. They teach in the village school or have industrial classes; they have some hobby—such as drawing, riding, or animals—to occupy their spare time with pleasure or profit.

These hints are for the girls. They can draw their own lessons.

SPRING GREENS.

Our grandmothers knew the food value of "spring greens," whether by intention, acquired knowledge or otherwise, and thereby forged a regular part of the bill of fare during the spring months. Dandions, spinach, collards, mustard and even nettles were called to requisition for this choice portion of the dinner. Modern housewives now are particular in the selection of food, realizing the physical benefit of such articles of food as will work medicinally on the digestive organs, which have been weakened, perhaps, by the heavy food of the winter months. Salads, which are tempting to most people when properly made, can be compensated from their greater bulk, heat, digestibility and nutritive properties for the lack of more healthful by the possibilities for decoration which they afford. It is claimed that we, as people, do not realize the benefits of salads as an article of food. The same people who think they need "spring bitters" would soon to eat the green herbs which those bitters were made of, from the decoration of their own persons, but that is not altogether true, as my residence over a year in their country taught me, for they are really dexterous with the needle and do work which is as fine as that done by the sisters in the convents or that of the wives of the feudal noblemen of olden times.

A COTTAGE IN THE COUNTRY.

Miss Anna Barrows, of the North Bennet Industrial School, has made such a success of cooking as an industrial force, as well as an industrial activity, that her work deserves study and demands the respect of the most devout student of pedagogy, as well as of specialists. To spend a half-day with her class is to know how completely she aims at the full development of the child's activities, rather than merely to teach the art of cooking. She has, during the week, nearly 200 pupils in classes of about twenty each. These children are from the first classes of the neighboring public grammar schools. They have one lesson a week for the year. The work is not compulsory, other than that after a pupil has started in the work he must continue, unless for some special reason the parents request his discontinuation.

The room is fitted up like a chemical laboratory, each desk being supplied with the necessary utensils and a gas-burner (which is used for all cooking except baking), refrigerator, range, dining-table, blackboards and well-filled closets. The outfit of each pupil is complete. The room is large enough, the chairs well-arranged occupying about half the room. A quarter of a bushel hangs upon the wall, and although made of paper and plaster, the coloring and shape are so perfect that marketmen are deceived. The text-book of the class is "The Boston School of Cooking," Kitchen Text-Book," of 240 pages, by Mrs. A. Lincoln. But while she does not have this book, Miss Barrows has published a series of cards giving the essentials of each lesson.

THE INMATES OF A HAREM.

WOMEN IN CLOSE SECLUSION BUT NOT IN INDOLENCE.

One-Tenth of a Good Husband is Better Than the Whole of a Bad One—Odd-Looking Attires.

People in general, writes a lady from Constantinople, have an idea that Turkish women absolutely do nothing that is either useful or ornamental aside from the decoration of their own persons, but that is not altogether true, as my residence over a year in their country taught me, for they are really dexterous with the needle and do work which is as fine as that done by the sisters in the convents or that of the wives of the feudal noblemen of olden times.

Their outer garments are such an odd incongruity—bare feet and legs, or socks and slippers, pantaloons of common gaudy chintz, a shawl or skirt, of which they are very fond, and a turban of a shawl tied about a waist girdle of corsets; a jacket covered with gold and pearl embroidery, jewels, necklaces of coral, pearls, diamonds and other precious jewels mingled with strings of common beads, ear-rings, rings, and bracelets four inches wide, the brilliant sorvotah above their foreheads, the head-dress, however, being jeweled, and the hands being jeweled, and the fingers all jeweled, and the beauty-giving, refining and mysterious veil or yashmak, which makes of Turkish women at once the most ravishing and ridiculous creature in the world. Beautiful in the face as an angel, ugly and awkward, seen from behind, as a hippopotamus.

But the women can decorate, embroider and sew, carpets or turquoises all over anything they want to, and they do it as a labor of love, with exquisite care and delicacy of taste.

Their inner garments are such an odd incongruity—bare feet and legs, or socks and slippers, pantaloons of common gaudy chintz, a shawl or skirt, of which they are very fond, and a turban of a shawl tied about a waist girdle of corsets; a jacket covered with gold and pearl embroidery, jewels, necklaces of coral, pearls, diamonds and other precious jewels mingled with strings of common beads, ear-rings, rings, and bracelets four inches wide, the brilliant sorvotah above their foreheads, the head-dress, however, being jeweled, and the hands being jeweled, and the fingers all jeweled, and the beauty-giving, refining and mysterious veil or yashmak, which makes of Turkish women at once the most ravishing and ridiculous creature in the world. Beautiful in the face as an angel, ugly and awkward, seen from behind, as a hippopotamus.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

King Menelek of Abyssinia has just married his forty-first wife.

Mrs. Manning, widow of Secretary Manning, will live henceforth chiefly at Washington.

Judge Walter Q. Gresham does not improve in health and his friends fear that is slowly breaking down.

Miss Emily Faithfull will probably abandon her proposed visit to this country.

Rev. Dr. John Hall will be one of the contestants at the forthcoming National Scottish-Irish Convention in Pittsburgh.

General W. F. French will dictate his new book "Truth to Live By" in George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger.

Prince Bismarck has a complete mastery of the English language and a good knowledge of the best English literature.

King Charles of Rumania has a salary of \$200,000 a year. He is 51 years of age, and military affairs absorb his attention most of the time.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

Their slippers are ornamented as well with gold and silver embroidery over velvet and satins and pearls or fine coral and turquoise, and are used for both health and beauty. They also wear gold borders to their door-clothes. The little Brousse neckties are worked in the same manner, only that the burah, or national coat of arms, is always placed at the end, with a verse from the Koran worked in gold and silver arabesques and other patterns that they are almost as stiff as our corsets.

THE SUNDAY UNION.

SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1890

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,

Published six days in each week, with Double

Sheet on Saturdays, and

THE SUNDAY UNION,

Published every Sunday morning, making a

For one year \$5.00

For six months 3.00

For three months 1.50

Subscribers served by Carriers at Fifteen

Cent per month. Subscribers in the towns

the paper can be had of the principal Periodicals

Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

THE SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at

Twenty-five Cents per month.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRABLE HOME, NEWS

AND LITERARY JOURNAL published on the Pacific

Coast. THE SUNDAY UNION is sent to every sub-

scriber to the WEEKLY UNION.

Terms for both one year \$2.00

For six months 1.00

The SUNDAY UNION alone per month.

All these publications are sent either by Mail

or Express to agents or single subscribers, with

charge prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.

Best Advertising Mediums on the Pacific

Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as

Second-class matter.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION AND

WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the

Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive

the full Associated Press dispatches from all

parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco,

they have no competitors either in influence or

home and general circulation throughout the

State.

Weather Indications for To-day.

California—Fair weather; variable winds;

rainy, with some coolness in the north portion;

slightly cooler in eastern portion.

Oregon and Washington—Fair weather; var-

able winds; slightly warmer.

There is a sermon in a nut-shell in the epigram going around: "Lee did not

whip Grant, but he gets a monument first."

MAX O'RELL, in a recent labor essay,

concludes that the American national trait is inquisitiveness. Max is mistaken, it is

inquisitiveness.

It is evident that the German Emperor's party has carried everything before it in the Reichstag, on the propositions to reorganize the army and to increase the military strength of the Empire. Peace is to be maintained, but it is to be done at an expense not greatly less than that of war, if we are to credit the charges of the opposition, led by Herr Richter.

A BUDDHIST Ecumenical Council is about to assemble in Paris. The world really has little knowledge of the spread of belief in Buddhism among civilized peoples. According to Professor Rosny, of Sorbonne, there are 30,000 followers of that faith in Paris alone. The President of the French Academy of Medicine has become a convert.

What next in the way of municipal ex-
pediency? Here is the Atlanta Constitu-
tion making a brave struggle to have that city purchase an elephant for the Atlanta public park. If double-headed editorials and a spirit of determination to win, will bring the elephant, Atlanta will present itself struggling with the question whether an extra tax must be laid to provide food for the beast.THESE week an election for city of-
ficers was held in St. Paul and the reform ballot system was tried with perfect success. Time enough was afforded all to vote, and the voting was absolutely secret. There was no intimidation or bribery, the voters were free from espionage, and cast their ballots without any political li-
entant supervising them. It is evident that the reform system has come to stay.

It has been a common belief that the police force of the great cities of America are composed in largest part of foreigners, and no city more than New York has borne the brunt of ridicule based on that assumption. Recently the force of New York was canvassed for statistics of natives of the men, and the returns just made show that of the 3,500 policemen of all grades in that city, 66 per cent. are native-born Americans. The Irish come next, but the Italians and Germans are few in the present force.

CHAPERONE BUREAUS.

In New York a chaperone bureau has been opened and in San Francisco another has timidly announced itself. There are many women so situated in their husbands' and brother's occupations that they cannot have them for escorts in business hours; others who cannot have their attendance in evening hours for street trips. Yet it is necessary that they should go out upon the promenades of the great cities and make trips to distant parts of these centers of population, and that they should have escorts on most such occasions. To a considerable extent in recent years they have either employed messenger-service lads or arranged with friends so that several can go in a group. But neither plan is wholly satisfactory. The new bureaus are supposed to meet the need and to come up to its full requirements. The bureaus engage the services of intelligent women of good character and mature years, and who have been well raised, but are reduced to the necessity of seeking some kind of honest labor.

The bureaus furnish also women of good education and sound discretion to accompany groups of young people on extended tours, and several of the female college societies have availed of their services to pilot young women even across the Atlantic. It is said that a number of college girls by clubbing their purses, and hiring a female chaperone were thus able to visit the International Fair at Paris last year. The idea is not a new one, for it has been realized in England and France for a number of years, where chaperone bureaus are numerous. These same bureaus supply male guides also, where they are needed by men, and some of these from New York have been sent as far West as California. Strangers in large cities are likely to find the chaperone bureaus of especial convenience. For a comparatively small fee the woman from the country who visits the great American metropolis can secure an intelligent and well posted pilot to tell her how and where to go, and who will accompany her and act at once as a guide and a protector. The system would seem to be one worthy of commendation; it saves time, insures safety, and enables women especially to have that attendance in large cities that, as a rule, is very often necessary, and nearly always desirable.

The bureaus furnish also women of good education and sound discretion to accompany groups of young people on extended tours, and several of the female college societies have availed of their services to pilot young women even across the Atlantic. It is said that a number of college girls by clubbing their purses, and hiring a female chaperone were thus able to visit the International Fair at Paris last year. The idea is not a new one, for it has been realized in England and France for a number of years, where chaperone bureaus are numerous. These same bureaus supply male guides also, where they are needed by men, and some of these from New York have been sent as far West as California. Strangers in large cities are likely to find the chaperone bureaus of especial convenience. For a comparatively small fee the woman from the country who visits the great American metropolis can secure an intelligent and well posted pilot to tell her how and where to go, and who will accompany her and act at once as a guide and a protector. The system would seem to be one worthy of commendation; it saves time, insures safety, and enables women especially to have that attendance in large cities that, as a rule, is very often necessary, and nearly always desirable.

The New York Tribune believes that interest in the national game is rapidly declining. It regrets the fact, because it is not a demolishing sport, and scarcely any other athletic game possesses so many excellent features, and it is quite free from the taint of gaming. Searching for the reason of the decline of interest, the conclusion is reached that it is due to "too

much believe that everybody else in the world is happier than you.

much maneuvering and too little common sense." If that is all, the keen-witted manager should be equal to the application of remedies. In its purity the game is a fair test of skill; if it descends from that level, the cause for the retrogression will not be found in the healthful game itself, but in the methods employed to achieve victories. If baseball fails, we fear that whatever takes its place will be less desirable, less athletic and less manly all the death.

THE RIGHT TO TAHOE.

The people of Nevada have very properly protested against taking Tahoe for the benefit of California ranches and cities. One of our esteemed contemporaries says:

"If the waters of Lake Tahoe would be most useful if they were drawn off westwardly, and made to fertilize El Dorado, Placer and Sacramento, Government engineers would be justified in draining them in that direction." Now, by a test of all right, California has certainly lost all right to the lake. El Dorado county cannot be irrigated by the waters of Tahoe. Beside that, she has unlimited quantities of water for irrigation in the smaller lakes west of Tahoe and in innumerable streams which are available for that purpose.

Sacramento county has water in abundance in the American river, taken at Folsom, in the Cosumnes or in the Mokelumne. So that the waters of Tahoe are not needed in these localities for that purpose at all; but even if they were, there is more irrigation land along the line of the Truckee, from Tahoe to Pyramid Lake, than in all the California counties named, and when under irrigation, it is equally valuable with the land in California. Beside this, I have frequently heard women termed hens, and am sure any person of intellect will agree with me in saying there is a strong resemblance.

"There, what did I tell you?" with a great laugh; "Morgan's is the champion." Then, turning to the tall youth named Darnly, "What do you want us to say?"

"Oh, you never could," contemptuously.

"So I will tell you. The Board of Cranks has engaged another teacher."

"What, why's the matter with Martin?" asked a chorus of voices.

"He's a lie."

"I thought you would soon tire him out."

How many is it now, who have left on your account, Darnly?"

There is an ugly frown on Darnly's face.

"I have allowed you to do what no man would dare—be satisfied."

She steps back, ashamed and humbled, and for the rest of the afternoon dreams of a pair of dark eyes which had looked into her own with such mournful tenderness, she still can feel the touch of his long, gaunt fingers.

"Strange," she mused, "I never noticed how handsome he was until to-day," and her heart gives a little flutter. "I wonder if he will come to-morrow?" But no; tomorrow comes, the next day, and the next, until word passes around, "Dick's very life was in danger, the suspicion being that his friend, the teacher, had been with him." Dick's eyes are still bright, but his smile is dim, and his step is slow when he walks to his room.

"It was for my sake; and for my sake he took the punishment that the other school should show respect to me."

She passes him one evening on her way from school. He was passing her by with a slight inclination of his head, when she stopped him.

"Richard, I wish to apologize for my treatment of you. If I had only known the particulars it would never have happened. I am truly sorry, and as you are going away, will you shake hands and forgive me?"

Dick stands for a moment regarding the pretty little teacher, who, with outstretched hand, and a wistful look in the sweet blue eyes, is waiting for him to speak. The rich blood dies in his sunburnt cheeks; he takes the small hand and presses it to his lips.

"You're perfectly right, Miss Hope. I never knew what a brute I was until I met you." He dropped her hand and strode quickly away.

And she, looking after him, sighed. "And I never knew I had a heart until I met you."

Six months had passed away when Dick returned to Caliente, looking handsome and with a smile which that same care, less grace of his.

It often happened that he and Miss Hope met coming back and forth from Mrs. Dawson's, and it was whispered in common report that "Dick is sweet on the teacher."

Dick's holidays were drawing to a close. It had been nearly half a year since he had come to Caliente, and he was still not sufficient to fill it again for many years. Estimates of this kind have already been made, and while they will not be presented here and at this time, they are ascertainments which satisfactorily prove that there is not, taking one year with another, sufficient precipitation on the catchment area of Lake Tahoe to supply, as Mr. Von Schmidt claims, sixty million gallons a day, the amount which will be necessary for economic use in this State. The people of Nevada should be sustained in their opposition. There is a natural easement of that water through the Truckee. They have the first and best right to that water. Their opposition to having Tahoe interfered with will receive the commendation of all just minds.

Arrivals at the Golden Hotel yesterday: H. A. Pelet and wife, St. Helena; M. Diggs, Woodson; Joseph P. Ingley, Opah; L. P. Scott, B. S. Maginnis, Mrs. G. E. McLean, Mrs. W. H. Huntington, Miss Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Huntington, who left yesterday in their private car, bound for Sacramento. He has been here yesterday to make arrangements for his return to Sacramento for several weeks, is employing the hospitalities of the Capital, and that they are of considerable value. From Sacramento he will be gone for a month, spending his vacation in the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mills gave a dinner party last week at their residence in San Francisco, and invited Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Huntington, Miss Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Huntington, who left yesterday in their private car, bound for Sacramento for several weeks, is employing the hospitalities of the Capital, and that they are of considerable value. From Sacramento he will be gone for a month, spending his vacation in the mountains.

Arrivals at the Golden Hotel yesterday: H. A. Pelet and wife, St. Helena; M. Diggs, Woodson; Joseph P. Ingley, Opah; L. P. Scott, B. S. Maginnis, Mrs. G. E. McLean, Mrs. W. H. Huntington, Miss Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Huntington, who left yesterday in their private car, bound for Sacramento for several weeks, is employing the hospitalities of the Capital, and that they are of considerable value. From Sacramento he will be gone for a month, spending his vacation in the mountains.

Arrivals at the Golden Hotel yesterday: H. A. Pelet and wife, St. Helena; M. Diggs, Woodson; Joseph P. Ingley, Opah; L. P. Scott, B. S. Maginnis, Mrs. G. E. McLean, Mrs. W. H. Huntington, Miss Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Huntington, who left yesterday in their private car, bound for Sacramento for several weeks, is employing the hospitalities of the Capital, and that they are of considerable value. From Sacramento he will be gone for a month, spending his vacation in the mountains.

Arrivals at the Golden Hotel yesterday: H. A. Pelet and wife, St. Helena; M. Diggs, Woodson; Joseph P. Ingley, Opah; L. P. Scott, B. S. Maginnis, Mrs. G. E. McLean, Mrs. W. H. Huntington, Miss Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Huntington, who left yesterday in their private car, bound for Sacramento for several weeks, is employing the hospitalities of the Capital, and that they are of considerable value. From Sacramento he will be gone for a month, spending his vacation in the mountains.

Arrivals at the Golden Hotel yesterday: H. A. Pelet and wife, St. Helena; M. Diggs, Woodson; Joseph P. Ingley, Opah; L. P. Scott, B. S. Maginnis, Mrs. G. E. McLean, Mrs. W. H. Huntington, Miss Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Huntington, who left yesterday in their private car, bound for Sacramento for several weeks, is employing the hospitalities of the Capital, and that they are of considerable value. From Sacramento he will be gone for a month, spending his vacation in the mountains.

Arrivals at the Golden Hotel yesterday: H. A. Pelet and wife, St. Helena; M. Diggs, Woodson; Joseph P. Ingley, Opah; L. P. Scott, B. S. Maginnis, Mrs. G. E. McLean, Mrs. W. H. Huntington, Miss Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Huntington, who left yesterday in their private car, bound for Sacramento for several weeks, is employing the hospitalities of the Capital, and that they are of considerable value. From Sacramento he will be gone for a month, spending his vacation in the mountains.

Arrivals at the Golden Hotel yesterday: H. A. Pelet and wife, St. Helena; M. Diggs, Woodson; Joseph P. Ingley, Opah; L. P. Scott, B. S. Maginnis, Mrs. G. E. McLean, Mrs. W. H. Huntington, Miss Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Huntington, who left yesterday in their private car, bound for Sacramento for several weeks, is employing the hospitalities of the Capital, and that they are of considerable value. From Sacramento he will be gone for a month, spending his vacation in the mountains.

Arrivals at the Golden Hotel yesterday: H. A. Pelet and wife, St. Helena; M. Diggs, Woodson; Joseph P. Ingley, Opah; L. P. Scott, B. S. Maginnis, Mrs. G. E. McLean, Mrs. W. H. Huntington, Miss Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Huntington, who left yesterday in their private car, bound for Sacramento for several weeks, is employing the hospitalities of the Capital, and that they are of considerable value. From Sacramento he will be gone for a month, spending his vacation in the mountains.

Arrivals at the Golden Hotel yesterday: H. A. Pelet and wife, St. Helena; M. Diggs, Woodson; Joseph P. Ingley, Opah; L. P. Scott, B. S. Maginnis, Mrs. G. E. McLean, Mrs. W. H. Huntington, Miss Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Huntington, who left yesterday in their private car, bound for Sacramento for several weeks, is employing the hospitalities of the Capital, and that they are of considerable value. From Sacramento he will be gone for a month, spending his vacation in the mountains.

Arrivals at the Golden Hotel yesterday: H. A. Pelet and wife, St. Helena; M. Diggs, Woodson; Joseph P. Ingley, Opah; L. P. Scott, B. S. Maginnis, Mrs. G. E. McLean, Mrs. W. H. Huntington, Miss Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Huntington, who left yesterday in their private car, bound for Sacramento for several weeks, is employing the hospitalities of the Capital, and that they are of considerable value. From Sacramento he will be gone for a month, spending his vacation in the mountains.

Arrivals at the Golden Hotel yesterday: H. A. Pelet and wife, St. Helena; M. Diggs, Woodson; Joseph P. Ingley, Opah; L. P. Scott, B. S. Maginnis, Mrs. G. E. McLean, Mrs. W. H. Huntington, Miss Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Huntington, who left yesterday in their private car, bound for Sacramento for several weeks, is employing the hospitalities of the Capital, and that they are of considerable value. From Sacramento he will be gone for a month, spending his vacation in the mountains.

Arrivals at the Golden Hotel yesterday: H. A. Pelet and wife, St. Helena; M. Diggs, Woodson; Joseph P. Ingley, Opah; L. P. Scott, B. S. Maginnis, Mrs. G. E. McLean, Mrs. W. H. Huntington, Miss Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Huntington, who left yesterday in their private car, bound for Sacramento for several weeks, is employing the hospitalities of the Capital, and that they are of considerable value. From Sacramento he will be gone for a month, spending his vacation in the mountains.

Arrivals at the Golden Hotel yesterday: H. A. Pelet and wife, St. Helena; M. Diggs, Woodson; Joseph P. Ingley, Opah; L. P. Scott, B. S. Maginnis, Mrs. G. E. McLean, Mrs. W. H. Huntington, Miss Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Huntington, who left yesterday in their private car, bound for Sacramento for several weeks, is employing the hospitalities of the Capital, and that they are of considerable value. From Sacramento he will be gone for a month, spending his vacation in the mountains.

Arrivals at the Golden Hotel yesterday: H. A. Pelet and wife, St. Helena; M. Diggs, Woodson; Joseph P. Ingley, Opah; L. P. Scott, B. S. Maginnis, Mrs. G. E. McLean, Mrs. W. H. Huntington, Miss Huntington, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Huntington, who left yesterday in their private car, bound for Sacramento for several weeks, is employing the hospitalities of the Capital, and that they are of considerable value. From Sacramento he will be gone for a month, spending his vacation in the mountains.

Arr

EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

The Bifurcated Skirt Introduced by a
Brave New York Girl.

RAILWAY CONDUCTORS' SESSION.

McCalla's Sentence Discussed in
Naval Circles—Cheap Fares
in the West.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NAVAL CIRCLES.

The Effect McCalla's Sentence Will Have
on American Tars.

Quarantine Officers' Dispatch to the
Naval from Washington says: "The sentence
of Commander McCalla has caused a de-
cided sensation in many circles, and a shud-
der has passed along the entire list of
officers who now or in the future may have
to make the most inordinate and
mutinous, and that the discipline of the
service cannot be maintained."

"It is no doubt true, as asserted, that the
service is in a state of mutiny, and that
tough lot. Sailors are particularly
the wickedest men in the world, and the con-
dition of our navy in the past has not been
such as to induce the enlistment of men
who have no desire for self-control or
for anything but force."

The great advantages and higher wages
offered by land employments in this country
have deprived the navy of good men,
and the result is that we have enlisted
men, mostly foreigners or men who
have committed petty crimes on land and
enlisted under fictitious names to escape
justice. They are, therefore, very difficult
to control, and it is impossible for the
service to be imposed for the smallest offense
to maintain any discipline whatever."

Commander McCalla had an unusually
tough crew, composed of drunken and des-
perately vicious men, and he enlisted per-
sons to his own satisfaction in maintaining
discipline and order. There is no ques-
tion that he exceeded his authority in im-
posing punishments, but his defenders say
that he was compelled to do so to prevent
the foemen from capturing them."

The sentence will have a wholesome
effect upon the marines in the navy, who
are numerous, and like the sentence of
Loyalty, will be tried on similar cases at China,

was intended as an example and a warning
to officers to adhere strictly to the regu-
lations.

But, after all, the sentence is not a
severe one, and it is almost a vindication
of Commander McCalla, who, year after
year, has given his best to his duty.

The idea of punishment will be nothing to him,

as he is a man of considerable wealth, and
during the three years of his sentence will
be able to engage in outside business, but
no officer wants to have his record blotted
with such a sentence."

EASTERN TURE EVENTS.

Slow Time Made Yesterday at Louisville
and Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, May 17th.—Races resulted as
follows:

First race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile,
Portland, one second; Gregory third.

Second race, one mile, handicap, Bur-
lington won, Cynusore second, Now or
Never third. Time—1:43.

Third race, selling, five-eighths of a
mile, Hawthorne, the Puzzle second, Lemon
Blossom third. Time—1:48.

AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 17th.—The winners of
the different events are as follows:

First race, one and one-sixteenth miles—
Cecil B. won, Bluff second, Doilkin third.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile—
Georgetown won, Dundee second, Hone-
nem third. Time—1:40.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles—
Georgetown won, Glimmer second, Clamor third. Time—1:58.

Fourth race, selling, one mile—Silver
King won, Julie W. second, Buckthorn
third. Time—1:46.

The mile dash Mamie Fons won, First-
day second, Macalester third. Time—1:45.

COMMON-SENSE RIDING.

A New York Belle Rides in Bifurcated
Skirt.

NEW YORK, May 17th.—So far as known,
the first exhibition of the "May-style" of
riding a horse in public was given in
the Central Park yesterday. The rider was
Miss Nedra Little, who comes of an old
Virginia family, and is young, pretty and
dashing. The start was made with a male
stallion at the Fifth Avenue entrance to the
park, the drive being sprightly and
graceful. The drive covered ten miles.

Miss Little was a velvet-trimmed, broad-
brim black felt hat, surmounted with a
black ostrich feather. Her jacket was a
bright yellow, with a large black sash.
Her waist was of white flannel, with a
tie to match. The skirt is a double-kilted bifurcated one, walking
length, so arranged as to be used for street
walking.

She wears knickerbockers and high top
boots, a costume light and comfortable; for
either riding or walking, and one which
is impossible to get caught in the
street.

In regard to the side-saddle, Miss Little
says: "It is a cruelty to both the horse and
the woman. It tires the animal, is liable
to give spinal trouble and is a constant
danger to the rider." She said she had
been riding a side-saddle for years, and
had never been injured.

When she got started bright and early,
she found George there. They sat
down and she told him her secret, and
he was greatly interested. He asked her
what she was going to do, and she said
she would go to the dry goods store for
the purpose of choosing a pattern for our
picnic dresses. They agreed to have them all
made and every one will be dressed
in a different style.

She wears knickerbockers and high top
boots, a costume light and comfortable; for
either riding or walking, and one which
is impossible to get caught in the
street.

BODIES RECOVERED.

Two More of the Unfortunate Miners
Identified.

WALHALLA, May 17th.—At noon
two more bodies of the Ashley mine vic-
tims were brought out and identified as
Robert Pritch and Michael Schalley.

The work is progressing rapidly, and
the victims supposed to be in the pit will
probably be recovered before night.

Great crowds are still surrounding the
mine.

At 1 o'clock two more victims were
brought up. One was Michael Bennett; the
other was unrecognizable.

RELIGIOUS GATHERING.

The General Assembly of the Presby-
terian at Saratoga.

SARATOGA (N. Y.), May 17th.—The
morning session of the Presbyterian Gen-
eral Assembly after devotional exercises
was held yesterday.

The reading of the report of the Com-
mittee on Greetings and greetings of that
Assembly were sent to the Assemblies of
the Southern Presbyterians, the Cumber-
land Presbyterians and the United Pres-
byterians.

CATHERINE QUARANTINE.

The Injunction of the Regulations Re-
cently Established in Nebraska.

STATE FAIR (N. M.), May 17th.—The
New Mexico officers of the State Sanitary
and Quarantine Commission are using every
effort to show the Nebraska authorities the
injustice of the quarantine recently estab-
lished in that State against New Mexico
cattle. Governor Thayer yesterday wired
the commissioners to the effect that the
cattle in the State against New Mexico
fever.

THE CLIMATE QUARANTINE.

The Injunction of the Regulations Re-
cently Established in Nebraska.

STATE FAIR (N. M.), May 17th.—The
New Mexico officers of the State Sanitary
and Quarantine Commission are using every
effort to show the Nebraska authorities the
injustice of the quarantine recently estab-
lished in that State against New Mexico
cattle. Governor Thayer yesterday wired
the commissioners to the effect that the
cattle in the State against New Mexico
fever.

Eureka! The examination came from
a group of half-dozen excited beings. An
investigation was found that a live fish
had been introduced into the water, and
the thousand cattle in the Territory, es-
pecially purchased by Nebraska parties, are
now being held in quarantine. There is a
possibility that some will wait at the
bottom of this, and that what will be done
will be made clear to Governor Thayer he will
hardly continue the embargo. In fact, the

water may rest and attract attention to
the fact that instead of laxity in such af-
fairs, New Mexico has the best of regulations
for protecting stock from disease.

Explosion in a Mine.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), May 17th.—An ex-
plosion of fire-damp occurred this evening at
the Empire colliery of the Anthracite
and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. Two
men, William Thomas and Robert Craw-
ford, were killed. They were doing some
repair work, and it is supposed
they fired the gas into the mine. The
explosion was so violent it shook the whole
mine and set fire to the timbers, and the
fire spread rapidly. Several other men were in
the mine, but after great difficulty they were
rescued.

The fire in the Empire mine has been
extinguished. Five more bodies have been
recovered from the Ashley mine. Pritchard
was found with a fractured skull and a
busted foot beyond where the
slender bodies were recovered yester-
day. A little beyond this the charred
body of Michael Scally was found. Late
this afternoon the bodies of Michael and
John Frederick were recovered. The latter
was horribly mutilated, except the
servile. Other bodies were recovered.

The fire in the Empire mine has been
extinguished. Five more bodies have been
recovered from the Ashley mine. Pritchard
was found with a fractured skull and a
busted foot beyond where the
slender bodies were recovered yester-
day. A little beyond this the charred
body of Michael Scally was found. Late
this afternoon the bodies of Michael and
John Frederick were recovered. The latter
was horribly mutilated, except the
servile. Other bodies were recovered.

HARRISON Ahead of Time.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 17th.—S. L. Harriman,
who started on a walk from Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco in sixty-five
days for a wage of \$6,000, arrived here
to-day, accompanied by a guide and a
hundred feet beyond where the
slender bodies were recovered yester-
day. The party are in good condition, and
Harriman says he will be able to complete
the trip in good time. He is now 240 miles
ahead of his schedule time. He gave an
explanation of this.

HARRISON Ahead of Time.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 17th.—S. L. Harriman,
who started on a walk from Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco in sixty-five
days for a wage of \$6,000, arrived here
to-day, accompanied by a guide and a
hundred feet beyond where the
slender bodies were recovered yester-
day. The party are in good condition, and
Harriman says he will be able to complete
the trip in good time. He is now 240 miles
ahead of his schedule time. He gave an
explanation of this.

HARRISON Ahead of Time.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 17th.—S. L. Harriman,
who started on a walk from Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco in sixty-five
days for a wage of \$6,000, arrived here
to-day, accompanied by a guide and a
hundred feet beyond where the
slender bodies were recovered yester-
day. The party are in good condition, and
Harriman says he will be able to complete
the trip in good time. He is now 240 miles
ahead of his schedule time. He gave an
explanation of this.

HARRISON Ahead of Time.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 17th.—S. L. Harriman,
who started on a walk from Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco in sixty-five
days for a wage of \$6,000, arrived here
to-day, accompanied by a guide and a
hundred feet beyond where the
slender bodies were recovered yester-
day. The party are in good condition, and
Harriman says he will be able to complete
the trip in good time. He is now 240 miles
ahead of his schedule time. He gave an
explanation of this.

HARRISON Ahead of Time.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 17th.—S. L. Harriman,
who started on a walk from Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco in sixty-five
days for a wage of \$6,000, arrived here
to-day, accompanied by a guide and a
hundred feet beyond where the
slender bodies were recovered yester-
day. The party are in good condition, and
Harriman says he will be able to complete
the trip in good time. He is now 240 miles
ahead of his schedule time. He gave an
explanation of this.

HARRISON Ahead of Time.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 17th.—S. L. Harriman,
who started on a walk from Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco in sixty-five
days for a wage of \$6,000, arrived here
to-day, accompanied by a guide and a
hundred feet beyond where the
slender bodies were recovered yester-
day. The party are in good condition, and
Harriman says he will be able to complete
the trip in good time. He is now 240 miles
ahead of his schedule time. He gave an
explanation of this.

HARRISON Ahead of Time.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 17th.—S. L. Harriman,
who started on a walk from Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco in sixty-five
days for a wage of \$6,000, arrived here
to-day, accompanied by a guide and a
hundred feet beyond where the
slender bodies were recovered yester-
day. The party are in good condition, and
Harriman says he will be able to complete
the trip in good time. He is now 240 miles
ahead of his schedule time. He gave an
explanation of this.

HARRISON Ahead of Time.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 17th.—S. L. Harriman,
who started on a walk from Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco in sixty-five
days for a wage of \$6,000, arrived here
to-day, accompanied by a guide and a
hundred feet beyond where the
slender bodies were recovered yester-
day. The party are in good condition, and
Harriman says he will be able to complete
the trip in good time. He is now 240 miles
ahead of his schedule time. He gave an
explanation of this.

HARRISON Ahead of Time.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 17th.—S. L. Harriman,
who started on a walk from Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco in sixty-five
days for a wage of \$6,000, arrived here
to-day, accompanied by a guide and a
hundred feet beyond where the
slender bodies were recovered yester-
day. The party are in good condition, and
Harriman says he will be able to complete
the trip in good time. He is now 240 miles
ahead of his schedule time. He gave an
explanation of this.

HARRISON Ahead of Time.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 17th.—S. L. Harriman,
who started on a walk from Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco in sixty-five
days for a wage of \$6,000, arrived here
to-day, accompanied by a guide and a
hundred feet beyond where the
slender bodies were recovered yester-
day. The party are in good condition, and
Harriman says he will be able to complete
the trip in good time. He is now 240 miles
ahead of his schedule time. He gave an
explanation of this.

HARRISON Ahead of Time.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 17th.—S. L. Harriman,
who started on a walk from Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco in sixty-five
days for a wage of \$6,000, arrived here
to-day, accompanied by a guide and a
hundred feet beyond where the
slender bodies were recovered yester-
day. The party are in good condition, and
Harriman says he will be able to complete
the trip in good time. He is now 240 miles
ahead of his schedule time. He gave an
explanation of this.

HARRISON Ahead of Time.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 17th.—S. L. Harriman,
who started on a walk from Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco in sixty-five
days for a wage of \$6,000, arrived here
to-day, accompanied by a guide and a
hundred feet beyond where the
slender bodies were recovered yester-
day. The party are in good condition, and
Harriman says he will be able to complete
the trip in good time. He is now 240 miles
ahead of his schedule time. He gave an
explanation of this.

HARRISON Ahead of Time.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 17th.—S. L. Harriman,
who started on a walk from Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco in sixty-five
days for a wage of \$6,000, arrived here
to-day, accompanied by a guide and a
hundred feet beyond where the
slender bodies were recovered yester-
day. The party are in good condition, and
Harriman says he will be able to complete
the trip in good time. He is now 240 miles
ahead of his schedule time. He gave an
explanation of this.

HARRISON Ahead of Time.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 17th.—S. L. Harriman,
who started on a walk from Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco in sixty-five
days for a wage of \$6,000, arrived here
to-day, accompanied by a guide and a
hundred feet beyond where the
slender bodies were recovered yester-
day. The party are in good condition, and
Harriman says he will be able to complete
the trip in good time. He is now 240 miles
ahead of his schedule time. He gave an
explanation of this.

HARRISON Ahead of Time.

ALBANY (N. Y.), May 17th.—S. L. Harriman,
who started on a walk from Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco in sixty-five
days for a wage of \$6,000, arrived here
to-day, accompanied by a guide and a
hundred feet beyond where the
slender bodies were recovered yester-
day. The party are in good condition, and
Harriman says he will be able to complete
the trip in good time. He is now 240 miles
ahead of his schedule time. He gave an
explanation of this.

HARRISON Ahead of Time.